

Our First Task Is to Face Guns, Roosevelt Says

Gifts of Money, Etc., He
Denounces as "Paw-
n-broker Patriotism"

Urges Profits Tax

Colonel Asserts None Has the
Right to Get Rich Out of
America's War

Pittsburgh, July 26.—Amid the cheers of thousands of visitors gathered here for the international convention of the Loyal Order of Moose, former President Theodore Roosevelt today declared the continuation of universal military training in the United States after the war is the nation's only security against a repetition of unpreparedness such as has handicapped the country in the present crisis. The present situation, he said, amounts to a "miracle of national inefficiency."

The Colonel assailed the theory that the war can be financed by a tremendous tax on incomes and declared for heavy and progressive taxes on excess profits. While a reasonable profit should be given on government war contracts, he said, "no man in America has a right to become tremendously wealthy as a result of this war."

"We are in a war and our first business is to fight," said Colonel Roosevelt. "Only a few months ago I heard people say they would give money, potatoes and other things, but would let some one else fight for them. This is pawnbroker patriotism. The foremost place in patriotism is that of the American who actually goes to face the shells and cannon."

All His Kin "Lined Up"

In another brief address earlier in the day Colonel Roosevelt said all his kin who were eligible had "lined up" for military service, and that "it isn't my fault that I'm not over there now."

A war relief fund of \$500,000 was voted today by the convention. It will be raised through a membership assessment of \$1 per capita.

A monster parade to-night in which Mr. Roosevelt appeared was the closing feature of the day's program.

Points Out Shortcomings

Colonel Roosevelt summed up what America had accomplished since the declaration of war by saying that the United States did not now have a single airplane fit to send across the German lines and that months must pass before one could be manufactured, that American heavy artillery put in the battle line and that Major General Pershing and his soldiers would have to trust to French and English guns. American submarines were operating in the British fleet constituted, he said, only a tiny fraction of the English force. It would be a year after the declaration of war before America would have a fair number of big cargo ships.

"We have not enough rifles for our men," said Colonel Roosevelt. "We are painfully short in equipment. We have not yet begun to assemble the draft army. The first element of our training camps have not been finished, the National Guard has only just begun to mobilize."

"We have put a fragment of our fine little regular army in France and, as it is composed almost exclusively of infantry without artillery, it would be helpless against any well equipped enemy were it not aided by our allies. This is the sum total of the activities of a nation of 100,000,000 people, and in possession of incalculable wealth and boundless resources, during the six months following its entry into the greatest war in history."

"Miracle of Inefficiency"

"The simple truth is that, relatively to the other great nations of the world, we have in this war exhibited ourselves a miracle of inefficiency; and we shall always be inefficient during the first vital months of any war until we learn to prepare in advance."

"It is this blind refusal—from the nation's standpoint I can only call it the criminal refusal—to provide for the future that forces every honest and far-sighted lover of America to speak."

"We cannot afford to count on our safety on anything but our own arms; the only way to make our strength effective is to make it ready in advance; and the only way really to make ready in advance is to introduce the principle of obligatory universal military training in time of peace for our young men, and universal service in time of war for every man and woman in the country, in whatever position that man or woman can do most effective work. This is the only democratic system."

Model Seeks \$25,000; Says Beauty Is Spoiled

Charges Studio's Bright Lights
Force Her to Wear Glasses

In suing for \$25,000 damages in the Supreme Court, Miss Marie Louise Wattiers, an artists' model, alleges that her eyesight was dimmed, and thereby her beauty ruined, by being compelled to pose in the bright lights of Ernest Meadows' studio.

Miss Wattiers was engaged by Mr. Meadows last March to pose for "advertising" movies. She did not know the injurious effect the bright lights would have on her eyes, but she alleges that Meadows did know. As a result of her work, the model says, her eyesight has become dimmed and blurred, and she has been compelled to wear glasses, which spoil her beauty.

Detective Is "Hired" To Kill a Husband

Ex-Sailor, Accused of Death
Plot, Blames Woman

Chicago, July 26.—Sidney P. Walker, recently discharged dishonorably from the navy at the age of twenty years, is to-night locked up on a charge of conspiracy to murder the husband of Lucille Ender, who was released to-night on bonds after she had declared that the plot, if it existed, was not of her planning. Mrs. Ender, who is twenty-one years old, recently sued her husband, Adolph, fifty-five years old, a coal dealer, for divorce, alleging cruelty.

Walker was arrested after, it is alleged, he had unsuspectingly "hired" a police detective to kill Ender for \$15 and a promise of \$500 more after the act had been performed. He talked freely when arrested, the burden of his story, the police say, being that "the woman did it." He said he came to Chicago after his discharge from the navy, met Mrs. Ender, and later went to room at her house. He said he came to love Mrs. Ender through seeing her husband beat her.

Before the divorce suit was filed, Walker asserted, Mrs. Ender told him it was either her life or her husband's. Mrs. Ender told the police that all this was romantic raving.

According to Walker's story, he asked a barkeeper where he could get a man to commit a murder, and a city detective, who called in disguised to look like a desperate man. Soon after the supposed murderer had received his first payment Walker was arrested.

Jeremiah O'Leary Lauds Germany's Armies in "Bull"

New Journal a Vehicle for
Praise of All Things
Teuton

Jeremiah O'Leary has found a publication in which he may laud Germany to his heart's content—"The Bull." From an article written by Mr. O'Leary in the August number of "The Bull," which was on sale yesterday, he appears to have done so.

"I moved and immovable, confident and victorious, stand the armies of the Teutons everywhere," he writes in the leading article. "With wonderful precision the Germans have executed practically every plan they undertook."

Then, besides the almost universal success of the German operations, there is, Mr. O'Leary points out, "the splendid genius of the German General Staff" and a host of other admirable attributes.

Still more than the panegyrics of Mr. O'Leary, the cartoons in the magazine interested Federal officials yesterday. There is one depicting an undertaker's shop. Some of the placards scattered about are "Kaiser's Coffin," "United States Army," "Before Travelling Abroad Come Inside and Be Bitten," "Estimates Cheerfully Furnished."

Another, entitled "The Lion and the Mouse," depicts an animal trainer repulsing with a whip a mouse which seeks crumbs in the lion's cage. "You sit wait until the lion is fed," says the trainer. The mouse, in a livery is President Wilson. The lion wears the British ensign. The scraps from the lion's table are "Small Nations" and "The Rights of Others." A "The Springfield Republican" is quoted as follows: "In the matter of military conscription, Great Britain has its Ireland (which has rebelled) and even Canada has its Quebec (which is forced on it). This country is added: 'Yes, and the United States may have its Chicago.'"

The paper is published by the Bull Publishing Company, Inc., which John G. Ruth is president, and which is edited and managed by Francis Payne and G. H. Kemp advertising manager.

According to Federal officials the stock largely subscribed by pro-Germans.

Berkman, Released From Atlanta, Put In Tombs for Night

Other Anarchists Go With Him;
Fear Arrest on San Fran-
cisco Charge

Alexander Berkman, Morris Becker and Jacob Kramer, anarchists sentenced to two years for anti-conscription conspiracy, and who were permitted to appeal from the convictions by order of Louis D. Brandeis, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, arrived in New York from Atlanta yesterday afternoon.

This morning the three men were taken to the Tombs, where they will remain until they are released from the Federal prison at Jefferson City, Mo. She, too, was permitted by Justice Brandeis to appeal her case.

Heard, a woman, who had been in the Tombs, was shaved by the prison barbers and chipped and smiling when brought to the Federal Building by United States Marshal Marthy. He was greeted by Miss Mary Eleanor Fitzgerald, associate editor of "The Blast," Berkman's anarchist publication, and by Mrs. Stella Ballantine, Miss Goldman's sister and other friends.

"I had lovely time in jail, in as far as I was in jail can be described as lovely," he asserted. "The warden out there is quite a humorous chap. He said to me, 'What is your occupation?' I answered, 'A writer.' Then he said, 'You write stories, that is, string yarns.' I said, 'Yes, sir.' Then he said, 'Then you can string beans here. And they gave me a job preparing vegetables for the cook. It was a good job. It kept me outdoors.'"

Berkman, who expected to get bail on his arrival, bond having been fixed at \$25,000 by Justice Brandeis, spent the night in the Tombs. It is believed that Harry Weinberger, the counsel to the four anarchists, decided on this course when he found that George D. Bernard, lieutenant detective in charge of the Police Headquarters bomb squad, was on hand to arrest Berkman on an indictment in San Francisco, charging him with homicide, if he were released.

A Handy Man Around the House



Senators Aroused By British Envoy's Letter to Hale

Approval of Harbor Im-
provement Is Called an
"Impertinence"

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, July 26.—British Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice's endorsement of the move to improve the harbor of Portland, Me., and his statement that such an improvement "will be of great service" and "of great importance for the successful prosecution of the war" led to sharp criticism in the Senate today.

Senator Sherman of Illinois, declared that a former British Minister, Sackville-West, had been recalled for a similar offense.

"I am willing for England to take our money," he said, "but I am not willing for the United States to take England's advice."

Senator King, of Utah, referred to the British Minister's letter as an "impertinence."

Sensors Knox, of Pennsylvania, and Hale, of Maine, rushed to Sir Cecil's defense. Mr. Hale pointed out that he had written to the British Ambassador asking for this endorsement, and that both the State and War Departments had been consulted by Sir Cecil before he replied.

The British Ambassador's letter disclosed that he also had consulted the Governor General of Canada before replying. There has always, in peace times, been the most intense rivalry between the St. Lawrence River ports and the ports in Northeastern United States.

Spring-Rice's Letter

The British Ambassador's letter to Senator Hale follows:

"I have informed the Canadian government of the provision in the House River and Harbor bill relative to improved facilities for Portland Harbor. The Governor General informs me that the Canadian government would be glad to make use of the facilities of Portland Harbor during the continuance of the war, and that these facilities would be of great service during the time navigation in the St. Lawrence is closed. They would be of great importance for the successful prosecution of the war."

"This is a piece of emergency legislation," said Sir Hale, "that will be of direct benefit to our allies in this war. I object to having this piece of legislation put in the category with that to which the Senator from Illinois alluded yesterday when he said that the river and harbor bill is no more connected with the national defense than my last doctor's bills."

Impertinence, Says King

"I want to say," said Senator King, "that if the only ground upon which this appropriation can be defended is a letter from the British Ambassador, notwithstanding the English are our allies in the contest, I should now feel like voting against the measure. It seems to me that it is an impertinence for the part of the British Ambassador to intrude into this matter, although he is our ally."

"I think the Senator from Utah," said Senator Knox, "has without proper consideration used the expression 'impertinence' as applicable to this communication. As I gathered the sense of it, it only indicates that the Canadian government would be glad to avail itself of the facilities of Portland Harbor if the channel were deep enough so that it could be used to advantage. I rather think that the Senator from Utah should withdraw the observation because the suggestion is useful as bearing upon the advisability of making an appropriation for that purpose."

Two Pittsburgh Girls Helped In Overthrow of the Czar

Daughters of Count, Former Engineer on Subway, Served
New Regime as Messengers in Petrograd When
Rioters Filled Streets—Now in New York

Two daughters of the Russian revolution reached here yesterday. They were uniforms of Girl Scouts, who had been their badges of office when they served the Provisional Government as messengers during the stormy days following the overthrow of the Czar.

Both girls were born in Pittsburgh, yet blue-eyed Vera Lodguine, fourteen years old, had threaded her way through streets choked with rioters during the seven days of the revolution, carrying messages from department to department of the young government. She told quite calmly yesterday of men and women shot down near her and of how she administered first aid from the scout kit which she carried.

Aided Chief of Police

Her elder sister, Margaret, sixteen, served as secretary to the Chief of Police at Petrograd. During her term of office she wrote hundreds of warrants for arrest and seizure of property.

Vera told the story yesterday. Her blue eyes sparkled excitedly as she recounted the stirring events of which she was a part. She wore a khaki blouse, with "Petrograd" in Russian characters on its breast pocket. She also displayed a permit which granted her the right to carry a revolver.

"I never needed it," she remarked. "I never needed it. In the two weeks in which I worked for the government no one ever tried to interfere with me."

This was at a time when men of all classes rushed about Petrograd, thrilled with the thought of new freedom. Yet no one ever molested the young girl, who went about, day and night, unescorted and unarmed.

Margaret and Vera are the daughters of Count Alexander Lodguine, a mechanical engineer employed by the Petrograd Tramways Corporation. Prior to his return to Russia he was employed as a constructing engineer on the New York subway.

Count Lodguine brought her daughters back to the United States because of the lack of educational facilities in Russia at present.

U. S. Will Recruit Shipbuilders From Ranks of Strikers

Notice Sent Marine Trades
Council Provokes Threat
to Extend Trouble

Shipbuilders here, whose men have been on strike three weeks, have notified the Navy Department that they will have all the men they may need by July 30, and the government then will begin recruiting men for work in the Brooklyn and other yards. Up to this time the government and the private yards have been working under a gentlemen's agreement by which neither employed men engaged by the other.

This agreement was made because of a desire to avoid interfering with the work private contractors might have on hand. On their statement that they will have all the men they can use next Monday the need of the government refraining from a campaign to get men in this district ceases.

The notice of the employers to the Navy Department and the intention of the government to take advantage of the large number of shipbuilders now idle in this section was contained in a memorandum from Secretary of Labor Wilson handed to the Marine Trades Council yesterday. The answer of the council was a telegram to Mr. Wilson denying that the strike is broken and expressing regret that the action of the employers in refusing to concede the government rate of wages to its men would make necessary the extension of the strike.

William Hinton, the general superintendent of the company, said last night that the situation had become serious.

"It must be admitted," said he, "that the condition is serious. The men continue to meet in the streets, and we cannot get men to take their places."

He refused to predict the result. Reports were current in Hoboken that shipbuilders at Jersey point had been notified that contracts now held by them would be cancelled unless work was resumed.

2 Killed, 20 Hurt In New Race Riot At Chester, Penn.

Authorities Quell Disturb-
ances With Arrests
of Scores

Chester, Penn., July 26.—Two men, a white man and a negro, were killed in race riots which broke out anew here to-night after a day of comparative quiet. About twenty others were injured. Scores of persons were arrested, and the authorities announced at 10 o'clock they had the situation well in hand.

The rioting, which started last night as the result of the killing of a young white man, McKinney, by negroes last Tuesday, reached its climax to-night when a mob of several hundred whites invaded the negro section, which skirts the Delaware River. Negroes who ventured to retard their progress were beaten down with clubs, and houses were searched in the hope of discovering one of the suspects in the McKinney case.

Mob Leader Is Slain

One of to-night's victims was Joseph McCann, white, twenty-eight years old, who is said to have been a leader of the mob. When he fell, mortally wounded, the mob, which was augmented by hundreds of onlookers, several negroes were dragged from street-cars and beaten into insensibility. One was fatally shot. Scores of shots were fired by the negroes from a special force of their homes, and several white men and boys were injured.

Shortly after McCann was killed a squad of National Guardsmen was rushed to the scene. Augmented by the local force and a large squad of state police, they drove the rioters from the colored section with drawn revolvers and pointed rifles.

The negroes' section was roped off after quiet was restored. A heavy guard thrown around it. Mayor McDowell announced at midnight that he had the situation under control. The streets were cleared of loiterers, and white men were forbidden to enter the colored districts.

Militia and Negroes Riot in Youngstown

Youngstown, Ohio, July 26.—Soldiers of the 10th Regiment, Ohio National Guard, were patrolling the downtown district of Youngstown to-night, as a precaution against renewal of race rioting which broke out here this afternoon between thirty Guardsmen and a score or more of negroes. During the rioting one negro was severely injured and several others were badly beaten by the militiamen, who say the trouble was the result of insulting remarks directed at them by the negroes.

The Guard patrolmen carried no guns but were armed with policemen's clubs and were under orders from Colonel William E. Love to allow neither Guardsmen nor negroes to congregate on the streets. Up until a late hour there had been no further disturbances.

Following this afternoon's outbreak the feeling, which has been developing for several weeks among white residents against the negroes, reached a high pitch, and it was the opinion of authorities that the slightest disturbance to-night might cause a riot of serious proportions.

Soldiers maintain that for some time past the negroes have been persistently insulting members of the units stationed here, and the resentment of the militiamen finally became uncontrollable this afternoon. A large crowd of white citizens were spectators during this afternoon's trouble, and were starting to participate on the side of the Guardsmen, when a cordon of police stopped the encounter.

French to Shoot Woman Spy Dancer for Espionage

Paris, Wednesday, July 25.—A military court today condemned to death for espionage a dancer known as Mata Hari, who before her marriage was Marguerite Zelle.

She was born in the Dutch Indies and claims Dutch nationality.

Seeks Aid in U. S. for Independence of Scots

Propaganda Begins Here;
Appeal to After-War Con-
gress Planned

The Scottish Nationalist Committee, an organization "devoted to the cause of the independence of Scotland," announced last night, through its secretary, Marion A. Smith, the beginning of a nation-wide propaganda to interest in this movement people of Scottish ancestry living in the United States. It is hoped to perfect an active organization in every state and large city in the country, according to the secretary, who is the honorary president of the International Scots Home Rule League and vice-president of the Highland Land League of Scotland.

"Our purpose," said the secretary, "is to associate ourselves wholeheartedly with Scots in the homeland who have for their common object the reassertion of the sovereign rights of the ancient Scottish nation. It is planned to present a national protest at the International Congress to be held after the war."

One of the witnesses against the body of Ruth Cruger, charged with the murder of Arthur, will be his ten-year-old son Arthur. The little boy declared yesterday that he had allowed the freedom of his father's motorcycle repair shop, in West 125th Street, and that he went there on warm on the afternoon of February 13, less than an hour after his father had killed Miss Cruger.

Cocchi has maintained that he had no accomplices in disposing of the body of his victim. James W. O'Connell, Alfred J. Talley and John T. Dooling, Assistant District Attorneys, conducting the investigation of the murder, do not accept Cocchi's statements in this respect. In their quest for the persons who may have helped Cocchi to transfer the body from the street to the cellar and then bury it in the grave escaped detection for two months, the story told by the boy may have an important bearing on the solution of the mystery.

Allied Charities Consider Plan to Ignore Red Cross

May Make Own Shipping
Arrangements Unless
Dispute Is Settled

John Moffat, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Allied War Charities, yesterday declared that in event of a failure to come to an agreement with the Red Cross for the exportation and distribution of relief supplies in Europe it is possible the allied bodies may make their own shipping arrangements and continue their enterprises independent of the Red Cross. Some council organizations are reported to have already taken steps toward such a project.

Mr. Moffat's statement followed a meeting at 360 Madison Avenue of the Federal Council, where the fruitless conference of the day before with Judge Robert S. Lovett and members of the Committee on Cooperation of the Red Cross was held. He said the Red Cross had agreed that money contributed by the allied societies for a specific purpose would be employed for that purpose.

Wanted to Control Goods

Mr. Moffat described this as a "great concession" on the part of the Red Cross. The Federal Council demanded the Red Cross also promise to distribute goods—as well as funds—for the purpose for which they were donated. This the Red Cross would not promise. It seeks the right to determine the purpose for which the goods may be best applied. Both sides are adamant.

"We have apparently reached a deadlock on that point," was Mr. Moffat's comment.

Meanwhile, however, Judge Lovett was in conference at his offices at 165 Broadway with representatives of the American Fund for French Wounded, one of the largest of the seventy-four organizations comprising the council. Having failed to reach an agreement with the council as a whole, he adopted the expedient of treating with the organizations separately.

"We have agreed," said Judge Lovett, speaking of the outcome of the latest conference. "But be sure to put in the word 'about.'"

Judge Lovett was more reticent than Mr. Moffat, and refused to discuss which still separate the Council and the Red Cross. He said nothing could be given out until the agreement, if such is attained, is ratified by the Red Cross.

What is stated respecting the attitude of the Red Cross toward gifts made for designated purposes may be misleading, though, as Mr. Moffat did not intend it to be such," he replied. "The Red Cross, I think, has as much regard for trust obligations as anybody. It wouldn't think of diverting gifts from a specific station without the consent of the givers."

Here is what Mr. Moffat had to say regarding war relief gifts:

"The Red Cross insisted on absolutely controlling the distribution of Europe and upon the right to distribute supplies to other objects than those for which they were specifically given. In the interests of efficiency it is possible that such an arrangement is wise, but, unfortunately, it would probably be illegal to divert goods in this manner, and the effect on the givers would be such that collections in this country would be made extremely difficult, if not impossible in some cases."

Expected Red Cross to Concur

"American women will exert every effort to send whatever is needed for Europe and upon the right to distribute supplies to other objects than those for which they were specifically given. In the interests of efficiency it is possible that such an arrangement is wise, but, unfortunately, it would probably be illegal to divert goods in this manner, and the effect on the givers would be such that collections in this country would be made extremely difficult, if not impossible in some cases."

Adopted Boy Glad To Return to Shire

Moped and Cried With His
Mother; She Makes Legal
Surrender

Five-year-old George Petekow was left by his mother at the Madison Day Nursery in 1911, was brought up by Mr. and Mrs. Leo D. Shire, of West Eighty-second Street, who claimed by his mother when the Shire family announced their intention of adopting him, has now been returned to his mother, who has been made his legal guardian.

The child will be known henceforth as George Bernard Shire.

When the Shires made their first attempt to adopt the child in April, Petekow and her husband obtained custody by a writ of habeas corpus from the Bronx, but from the first he objected to his surroundings.

On July 15, Mrs. Petekow came to the home of the Shires and told them they could have the boy back and is happy. "He just mopes and cries and is happy," she declared, "but you'll take him, we won't interfere again."

Red Cross Arranging Rest Stations for Troops

Paris, July 26.—Officials of the American Red Cross expects before the end of this week to complete the installation of some dozen infirmaries and rest stations along the route following the American troops between the port of debarkation and the permanent training camps.

The process of moving troops under present conditions occupies hours, so that diseases are apt to develop. The Red Cross will therefore have a nurse at each of the stations, which will be equipped with ten beds apiece, and designated by the Quartermaster's Department as food and rest points.

Officers in charge of shifting troops will turn over to the nurses all soldiers who become ill, and the men will be placed in French hospitals, visited daily and given attention and small luxuries until they are able to rejoin their companies.

Cocchi's Son Links Others in Burial Of Ruth Cruger

Boy Heard Men Talking
Cellar on Day Body
Was Disposed Of

Kept From Back Room
Father Refused to Let Him
Enter Where It Is Thought
Slain Girl Lay

One of the witnesses against the body of Ruth Cruger, charged with the murder of Arthur, will be his ten-year-old son Arthur. The little boy declared yesterday that he had allowed the freedom of his father's motorcycle repair shop, in West 125th Street, and that he went there on warm on the afternoon of February 13, less than an hour after his father had killed Miss Cruger.

Cocchi has maintained that he had no accomplices in disposing of the body of his victim. James W. O'Connell, Alfred J. Talley and John T. Dooling, Assistant District Attorneys, conducting the investigation of the murder, do not accept Cocchi's statements in this respect. In their quest for the persons who may have helped Cocchi to transfer the body from the street to the cellar and then bury it in the grave escaped detection for two months, the story told by the boy may have an important bearing on the solution of the mystery.

Before questioning him, Mr. Talley asked Arthur if he knew what the consequences would be if he told a lie. "I would go down below and have a stay there until God forgave me," he replied, simply.

Heard Voices in Cellar

"After school on February 13 I changed my clothes and went down to see my papa," he continued. "I was in but there wasn't anyone there. I stood near the heat register and heard some men talking down in the cellar. Then I went out front, but papa kept me out and told me to go to bed upstairs. He followed me up and started to go into the little back room to get a drink of water. Papa told me not to go there because the door was locked. He said the pipes were frozen. The boy said he was sure he heard two men speaking in the cellar besides his father. Who they were he doesn't pretend to know. The prosecutors are making every allowance for his youth in the matter of hearing the voices below. Any theory that they might have that the voices were those of Cocchi's on the police force does not dovetail with the facts and the possession of the prosecutors. Detectives did not visit the shop until the afternoon of February 14."

The boy's story about his father telling him not to try to get into the cellar, he heard the voices, was regarded by Assistant District Attorney Dooling as corroborative of the theory built up by newspapermen when the boy was exhausted that Cocchi had called the dead girl in the back room and that he was able to prepare her body for burial.

Grand Jury in Session Monday

The grand jury will resume its sessions on Monday. It was learned yesterday that Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull has sent a written request to the special grand jury to return a bill of indictment against Cocchi for the murder of his son. Information to this effect was given out by Assistant District Attorney Dooling.

"It is too early to call Commissioner Scull," said Mr. Dooling. "The grand jury would be busy with the request. We haven't progressed far enough yet. There are several witnesses yet to be heard before we shall be ready to question Mr. Cocchi."

Mr. Dooling said the Rev. Dr. Patterson, an exhorter, the Rev. Dr. Patterson, the Orator, pastor, Mr. Crockett and George H. Cline, who wrote a letter to Commissioner Scull, before the commissioner's turn comes, he questioned Mr. Dooling as to what it might mean for him to call Commissioner Woods also.

"This is a progressive investigation made so unfortunately by the fact that in the Police Department it appears that every man, woman and child, heard and even those who hand," said Mr. Dooling.

Adopted Boy Glad
To Return to Shire

Moped and Cried With His
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